

? *Anser mediuss*, Cordeaux, Brit. B., their Nests and Eggs, p. 68, pl. xv. (1896).

? *Anser oatesi* Rickett, Bull. Br. Orn. Club, xi. p. 46 (1901) (Foochow).

*Melanonyx neglectus* Buturl. Psov. i. Ruzh. Okhota, 1901 (Febr.-April); id. sep. impr. p. 27 (1901); Alphéraky, Gusi Rossii, p. 76, pl. vii. (1904); id. The Geese of Eur. and Asia, p. 78, pl. vii., pl. xxiv. (bill) (1905).

Turin, Zool. Mus.,  
July 1905.

### XXXVII.—Notes on the Parrots. (Part II.)

By T. SALVADORI, H.M.B.O.U.

[Continued from p. 429.]

THE small family *Cyclopsittacidae* has been lately the subject of active researches, and not a few species have been discovered and described since the publication of the *Psittaci* in the 'Catalogue of Birds.'

Dr. Hartert has published the following paper bearing on the subject, "On some Species of the Genera *Cyclopsitta* and *Ptilonopus*" (Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv.), while, later on, the Hon. Walter Rothschild and Dr. Hartert, in their "Notes on Papuan Birds," have given a full list, with notes, of the species of the genus *Cyclopsittacus* (*op. cit.* viii. pp. 72-77).

Only two genera belong to this family.

#### NEOPSITTACUS Salvad.

NEOPSITTACUS MUSSCHENBROEKI (Rosenb.); Hartert, Nov. Zool. iii. p. 533 (1896) (Mount Victoria); Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 8 (1897).

The presence of this species in South-eastern New Guinea, together with the nearly-allied next species, is very strange, and I should say that the subject requires further investigation.

*NEOPSITTACUS PULLICAUDA* Hartert, Nov. Zool. iii. p. 17 (1896) (Mount Victoria); Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 8 (1897); Rothschr. Nov. Zool. v. p. 510 (1898) (= *viridiceps*); Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 417 (fasc. i. 1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 2 (1900).

? *Neopsittacus musschenbroekii* De Vis (nec Rosenb.), Rep. Brit. N. Guin. p. 1, n. 5 (1894).

*Neopsittacus viridiceps* De Vis, Ibis, 1897, p. 371 (♀: Mount Scratchesley); Hartert, Nov. Zool. iv. p. 369 (1897) (= *pullicauda*); De Vis, Rep. Brit. New Guin. p. 81 (1898).

This species, which is very similar to *N. musschenbroekii*, "differs in having the hinder part of crown, occiput, and nape dark green, with a very slight brownish-red wash and some very faint yellowish streaks, while these parts are olive-brown with a strong orange shade and very distinct yellow shaft-stripes in *N. musschenbroekii*. The tail is a little shorter than in the latter, of a much darker green above and without an indication of orange tips; below dark brownish green instead of ochre-yellow or orange. It seems also that the red on the breast and middle of abdomen is much more extended." (Hartert.)

*Hab.* S.E. New Guinea.

Forbes and Robinson say:—"We cannot help thinking that *N. pullicauda* must become a synonym of *N. musschenbroekii*."

*NEOPSITTACUS RUBRIPILEUS* Salvad.; Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. no. 1, p. 8 (1897); Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 119 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 4 (1900).

*Neopsittacus iris* var. *rubripileum* (sic) Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33 (1899).

Dr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson express some doubt about this form being a good species, but Dr. Hartert, with a large series of specimens collected by Mr. Everett, confirms that *N. rubripileus* is quite a distinct species.

#### CYCLOPSITTACUS Rehm.

*CYCLOPSITTACUS SALVADORII* Oust.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 1 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta salvadorii* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 419 (1899); R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 75 (N. coast of New Guinea, east of Geelvink Bay) (1901).

**CYCLOPSITTACUS EDWARDSII** Oust.; Madar. Aquila, i. p. 102 (1894); id. Termés. Füzetek, xxii. p. 414 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 1 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta edwardsi* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 420 (1899); R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 72, 75 (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land) (1901).

*Cyclopsittacus purpuratus* Madar. Termés. Füzetek, xxv. p. 350, tab. xvii. (Solomon Isl.) (1902); cf. R. & H. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 1903, p. 449 (= *edwardsi*).

The Hon. Walter Rothschild and Dr. Hartert not only have identified *C. purpuratus*, but have shown that the habitat "Solomon Islands" was quite a mistake.

The same ornithologists say they have before them a large series of this species from Konstantinhafen, Simbaug, and Stephansort, in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. They notice that "the adult male has the breast red, the female and young male green." They notice that the young bird has the cheeks covered with shorter feathers of a yellowish colour with red spots, the ear-coverts narrower and greenish yellow.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS DESMARESTI** (Garn.); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 3 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta desmaresti* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 421 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta desmaresti desmaresti* Rothschr. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 73, 76 (Kapaur and Dorey) (1901).

**CYCLOPSITTACUS OCCIDENTALIS** Salvad.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 4 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta desmaresti* var. *occidentalis* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta desmaresti occidentalis* Rothschr. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 73, 76 (1901) (Salwatty, Batanta, and western coast of Berau Peninsula).

Rothschild and Hartert mention specimens intermediate between *C. desmaresti* and *C. occidentalis*.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS BLYTHI** Wall.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 5 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta desmaresti* var. *blythi* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta desmaresti blythi* Rothschild & Hart. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 73, 76 (1901).

This form, which inhabits Mysol, is distinguished by the absence of the blue subocular spot; nevertheless, Rothschild and Hartert mention a specimen (*Powell coll.*) in Tring Museum which has an indication of the spot.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS CERVICALIS** Salvad. & D'Alb.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 6 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta cervicalis* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 422 (1899); R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 73, 76 (1901).

Rothschild and Hartert mention two young birds collected by E. Weiske on the Upper Brown River.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS COXENI** Gould; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 7 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta coxeni* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 423 (1899); R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 76 (1901).

Rothschild and Hartert allow specific rank to this large Australian form.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS MACCOYI** Gould; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 8 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta maccoyi* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 424 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta macleayana* Rams.; Hartert, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv. ff. 1, 2 (heads, ♂ ♀) (1899).

*Cyclopsitta diophthalmus macleayana* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 76 (1901).

It is a matter of opinion whether the name *C. macleayana* Rams., published in a newspaper, may have priority of the name *C. maccoyi* duly published in a scientific report.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS VIRAGO** Hartert, Nov. Zool. ii. p. 61 (Ferguson I.) (1895), iii. p. 245 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 12 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta virago* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 426 (1899);

Hartert, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv. ff. 3, 4 (heads, ♂ ♀) (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands) (1899).

*Cyclopsitta diophthalmus virago* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 76 (1901).

Very similar to *C. aruensis*, but the male differs in having a green spot before the eye instead of blue, and the red cheeks separated from the green below by a blue spot, not developed into a complete band as in *P. aruensis*.

The female has the sinciput blue, with a red spot in the middle of the forehead. "It differs from the female of *C. aruensis*, which has no red on the forehead. The red spot on the forehead makes it look much more male-like" (Hartert). "Iris hazel" (A. S. Meek).

Total length about 15 cm.; wing 84–87 mm.; tail 48 mm.; culmen 15 mm.

*Hab.* D'Entrecasteaux Group : Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

This species was discovered by Mr. A. S. Meek.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS INSEPARABILIS** Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. lvi. p. ix (Sudest I.) (1898); id. Nov. Zool. v. p. 530 (1898); id. Ibis, 1899, p. 123; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 13 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta inseparabilis* Hartert, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv. f. 7 (head) (1899); Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 427 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta diophthalmus inseparabilis* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 76 (1901).

Very similar to the female of *C. virago*, except that the sides of the head are green with a slight yellowish tinge, while they are bluish green in the female of *C. virago*.

Female similar to the male.

*Hab.* Louisiade Group : Sudest Island (A. S. Meek).

**CYCLOPSITTACUS DIOPHTHALMUS** (H. & J.); Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xx. p. 95 (part.) (1891); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 9. (1900).

*Cyclopsitta diophthalma*, part., Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 425 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta diophthalmus diophthalmus* R. & H. Nov. Zool.

viii. pp. 73, 76 (Berau Peninsula, Mysol, Waigiu, Salwatty, and Koffiao) (1901).

*CYCLOPSITTACUS COCCINEIFRONS* Sharpe; id. Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 10 (1900).

*Cyclopsittacus diophthalmus*, part., Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xx. p. 95 (1891); Madar. (nee H. & J.), Aquila, i. p. 102 (Bongu, Finisterre Mt.) (1894); id. Termés. Füzetek, 1899, p. 414 (Erima); R. & H. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 1903, p. 449 (=festetichi).

*Cyclopsitta diophthalma coccineifrons* Rehnw. Journ. f. Orn. 1897, p. 208 (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land).

*Cyclopsitta diophthalmus coccineifrons* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 74, 76 (1901).

*Cyclopsittacus festetichi* Madar. Termés. Füzetek, xxv. p. 350 (Solomon-Inseln!) (1901); cf. R. & H. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 1903, p. 449 (=diophthalmus).

The form inhabiting S.E. New Guinea was separated by Dr. Sharpe as *C. coccineifrons*; in the 'Catalogue of Birds' I could not recognise this form as distinct, but Dr. Reichenow says that the birds from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (similar to those from S.E. New Guinea) have the yellow crown-band wider and purer, the green of the upperside lighter, the red on the cheeks and forehead of a different shade. A. B. Meyer (J. f. O. 1892, p. 256, and Abh. Ber. Dresd. Mus. 1893) quotes similar differences. Still Rothschild and Hartert come to the conclusion that *C. coccineifrons* cannot yet be regarded as a well-established form.

*C. festetichi*, wrongly described from the Solomon Islands, probably must be attributed to the eastern form of *C. diophthalmus*.

*CYCLOPSITTACUS ARUENSIS* (Schleg.); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 11 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta diophthalma* var. *aruensis* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta aruensis* Hartert, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv. ff. 5, 6 (♂ ♀, heads) (1899).

*Cyclopsitta diophthalmus aruensis* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 74, 76 (1901).

The birds from the Fly River and from the Brown River have been attributed to *C. aruensis*, but Rothschild and Hartert suspect that they may belong to a form different from the typical, which is from the Aru Islands.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS GUGLIELMI III.** (Schleg.) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 14 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta guglielmi III.* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 428 (1899) ; R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 75, 77 (Salwatty and opposite coast of New Guinea) (1901).

This species appears to be the rarest of the genus ; in 1901 it was still wanting in Tring Museum, and has not been figured as yet.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS SUAVISSIMUS** Sclat. ; De Vis, Rep. Brit. New Guin., App. p. 81 (Wharton Range) (1898) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 15 (1900).

*Cyclopsittacus nanus* De Vis, Rep. Brit. New Guin., App. p. 81 (Wharton Range) (1898) ; Rothscl. Nov. Zool. v. p. 511 (= *suavissimus*) (1898).

*Cyclopsitta suavissima* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 34, n. 429 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta melanogenia suavissima* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 74, 77 (1901).

It appears that *C. nanus* De Vis is established on an abnormal specimen of this species ; the length of the wing is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres shorter than in ordinary specimens.

**CYCLOPSITTACUS MELANOGENYS** (Rosenb.) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 16 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta melanogenys* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 34, n. 430 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta melanogenia melanogenia* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 74, 76 (1901).

D'Albertis found along the Fly River specimens of a *Cyclopsittacus* which I described as a new form (*C. fuscifrons* Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. ix. p. 14, 1870) ; later

on I have united it with *C. melanogenys*; Rothschild and Hartert suggest the propriety of comparing again those specimens with the typical ones from the Aru Islands.

*CYCLOPSITTACUS NIGRIFRONS* Rehnw.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 18 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta nigrifrons* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 34, n. 431 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta nigrifrons nigrifrons* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 75, 77 (1901).

Known only from the types in the Berlin Museum.

*CYCLOPSITTACUS MACILWRAITHI* Rothscl. Bull. B. O. C. vol. vi. p. xxi (N. coast of Brit. N. Guin.?) (1897); id. Ibis, 1898, p. 285; id. Nov. Zool. v. p. 510, pl. xviii. f. 2 (♀) (1898); Dubois, Syn. Av. i. p. 34, n. 432 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 19 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta nigrifrons macilwraithi* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 75, 77 (1901).

Similar to *C. nigrifrons*, but "differs in having shorter wing and more bluish forehead" (R. & H.). Wing 87 mm.

*Hab.* British New Guinea.

The validity of this species is now questioned by Rothschild and Hartert.

*CYCLOPSITTACUS AMABILIS* Rehnw.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 18 (1900).

*Cyclopsitta nigrifrons* var. *amabilis* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 34 (1899).

*Cyclopsitta nigrifrons amabilis* R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 75, 77 (1901).

"The principal difference between this and the other two forms of *C. nigrifrons* is the much smaller size. Wing 80 to 82 mm" (R. & H.). "The forehead is dull dark blue, in colour between the blue of the head of *suarissima* and the black of *C. melanogenia*" (R. & H.).

*Hab.* Eastern New Guinea, from Huon Gulf to Milne Bay and Collingwood Bay.

[To be continued.]